

103
193-4

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

NBS PROJECT

1000-30-4830

NBS REPORT

January 19, 1954

3063

Thermal Conductivity Measurements of Three Rubber-Like Materials

by

Thomas W. Watson
Henry S. Robinson
Heating and Air Conditioning Section
Building Technology Division

to

Office of The Quartermaster General
Department of The Army

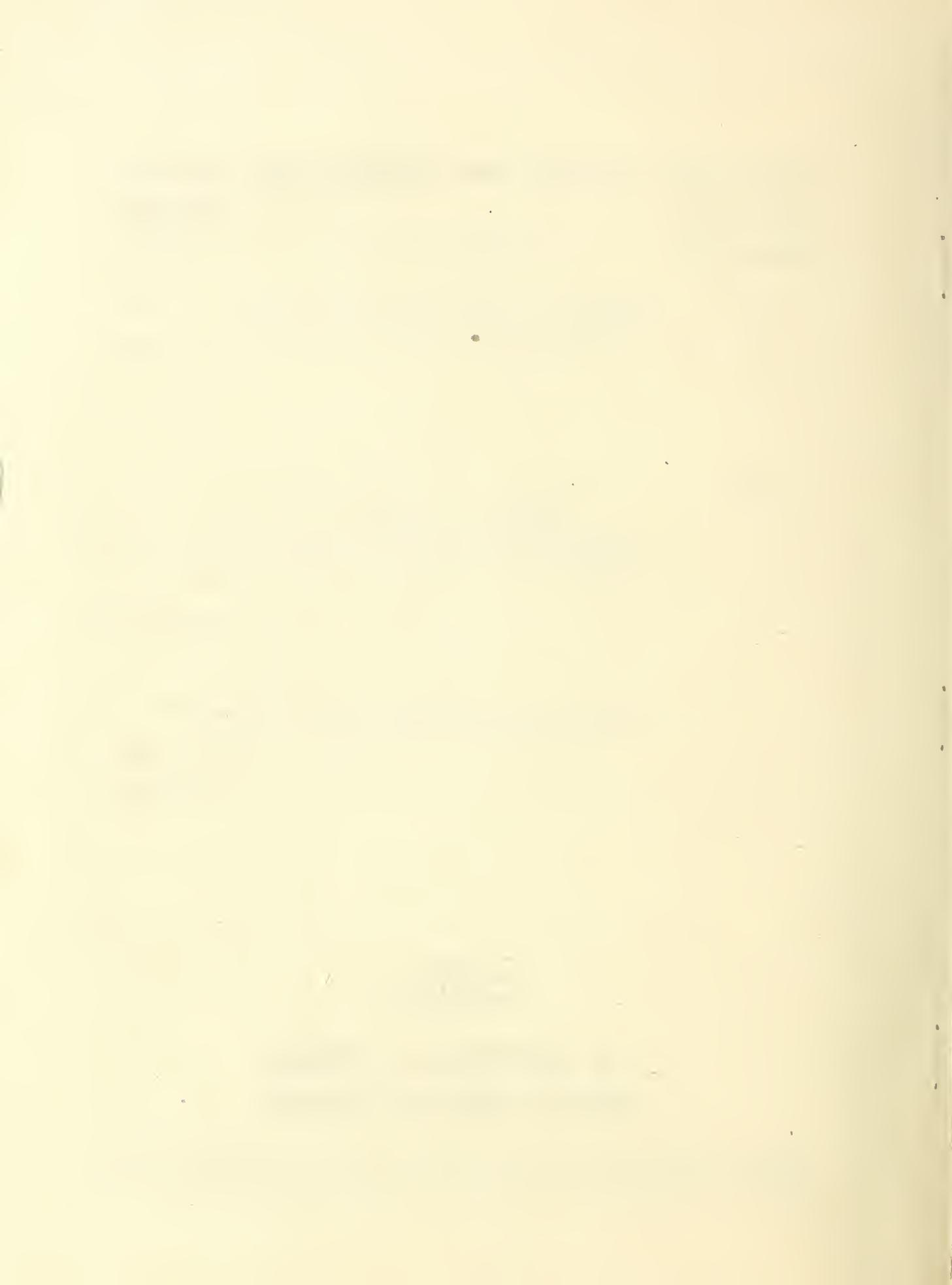


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The publication, reprinting, or reproducing
from the Office of the Director, National
Bureau of Standards, or any other agency,
which a report has been specifically

Approved for public release by the
Director of the National Institute of
Standards and Technology (NIST)
on October 9, 2015.

is not needed, however, by an agency for
that particular report for its own use,



I. INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Office of The Quartermaster General, reference File QMGRJ 095, letter dated September 28, 1953, thermal conductivity measurements were made on three rubber-like materials to determine their insulation value.

2. MATERIALS

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Two 8x8x0.4 inch	Tan low density Arctic rubber
2	Two 8x8x0.5 inch	Green Ensolite 122523
3	Two 8x8x0.4 inch	Tan high density Arctic rubber

3. TEST METHOD AND PROCEDURE

The thermal conductivity of the specimens was measured in an 8-inch guarded hot-plate apparatus conforming with the requirements of Fed. Spec. MIL-P-381b and of ASTM C177-45.

4. RESULTS

A summary of the test data is given in Table 1 and a plot of thermal conductivity versus mean temperature is shown in Figure 1.

REMARKS

Consequently, with the methods used to connect with the
existing literature, one cannot hope to obtain a consistent
representation of all relevant literature. However, the table
below summarizes the additional publications which we believe
should be included in this review.

ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Author(s)	Title	Journal
Wolmer, 1980; Wolmer and van Praldy, 1980; Wolmer, Wolmer-Schutte, de Bruin and van der Heijden, 1980; Wolmer and Wolmer-Schutte, 1980	Plant selection and plant breeding with respect to yield and yield stability	Plant Breeding Review
Wolmer, 1980; Wolmer and van Praldy, 1980; Wolmer, Wolmer-Schutte, de Bruin and van der Heijden, 1980; Wolmer and Wolmer-Schutte, 1980	Plant selection and plant breeding with respect to yield and yield stability	Plant Breeding Review
Wolmer, 1980; Wolmer and van Praldy, 1980; Wolmer, Wolmer-Schutte, de Bruin and van der Heijden, 1980; Wolmer and Wolmer-Schutte, 1980	Plant selection and plant breeding with respect to yield and yield stability	Plant Breeding Review
Wolmer, 1980; Wolmer and van Praldy, 1980; Wolmer, Wolmer-Schutte, de Bruin and van der Heijden, 1980; Wolmer and Wolmer-Schutte, 1980	Plant selection and plant breeding with respect to yield and yield stability	Plant Breeding Review

The first four sets of additional literature were
one additional reference. Another eight sets of literature
consisted of one reference, while the remaining nine sets contained
two additional references.

DISCUSSION

The general model of plant breeders has remained the same.
However, there have been significant changes in the way in
which plant breeders work.

A plot of thermal conductivity of the specimens at 30°F mean temperature (K_{30} , BTU/hrft² (deg F/inch) versus density lb/ft³ is shown in Figure 2. Data from NBS Report 2547 are included with the data of the present report, as a matter of interest. It is to be noted that the conductivity is approximately proportional to the density, especially at the lower densities.

TABLE I

Specimen	Mean Temp. of spec., °F	Density as tested 1b/ft ³	*Thickness as tested inch	Temp. gradient in spec. deg K/inch	Thermal conductivity BTU/hr ft ² (deg F/inch)
1	63.5	10.0	0.415	49.4	0.318
	29.9	10.2	.407	49.9	.310
2	62.6	11.6	.538	35.0	.362
	29.7	11.6	.536	37.1	.356
3	63.6	23.9	.429	47.0	.521
	30.1	23.9	.428	48.1	.499

a Thickness of specimens as tested necessary to obtain good thermal contact with the test plates. The same total pressure (about 10 pounds on 64 sq.in.) was applied on each specimen during the tests at high and low temperatures. The different thicknesses observed were apparently due to dimensional changes with mean temperature.

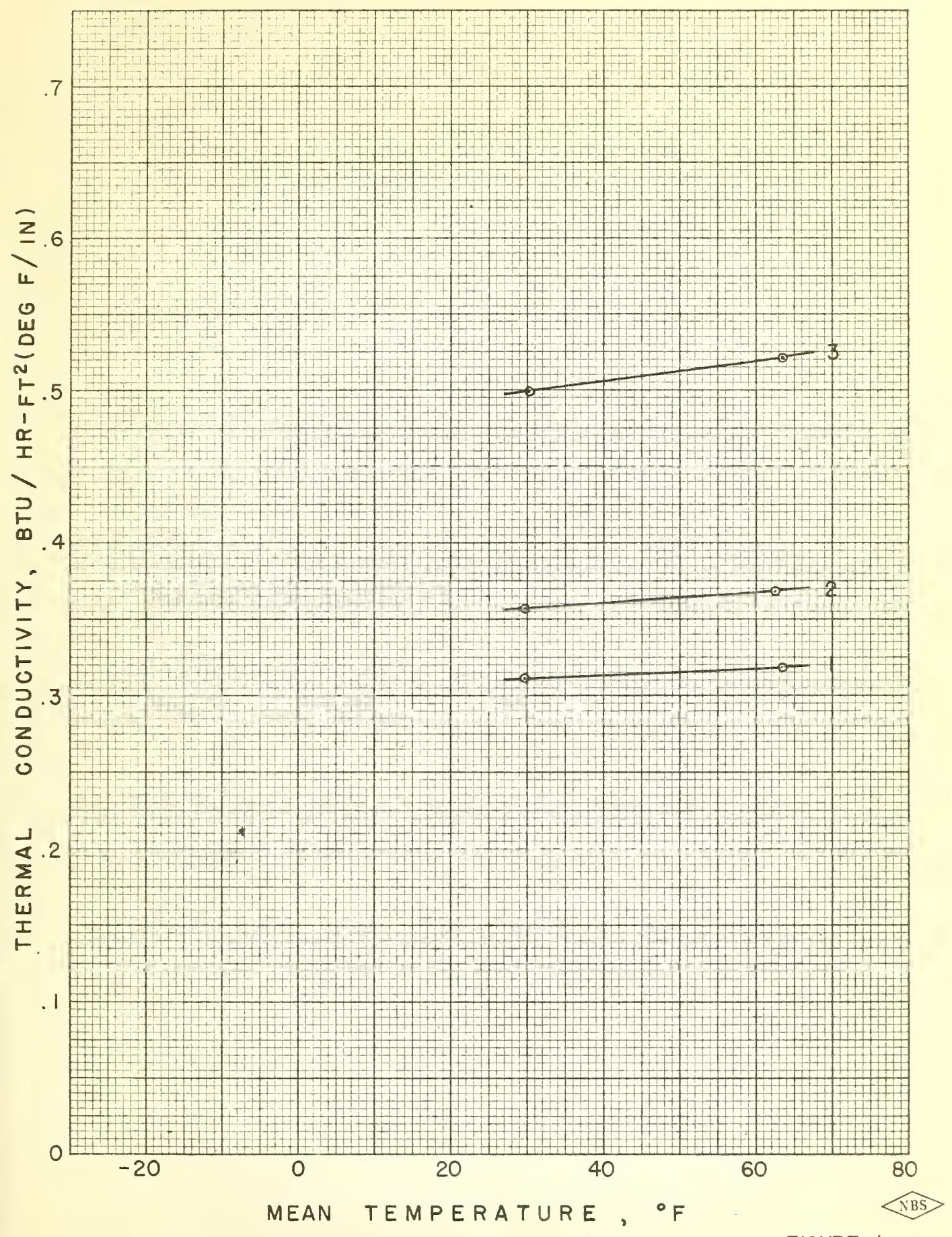
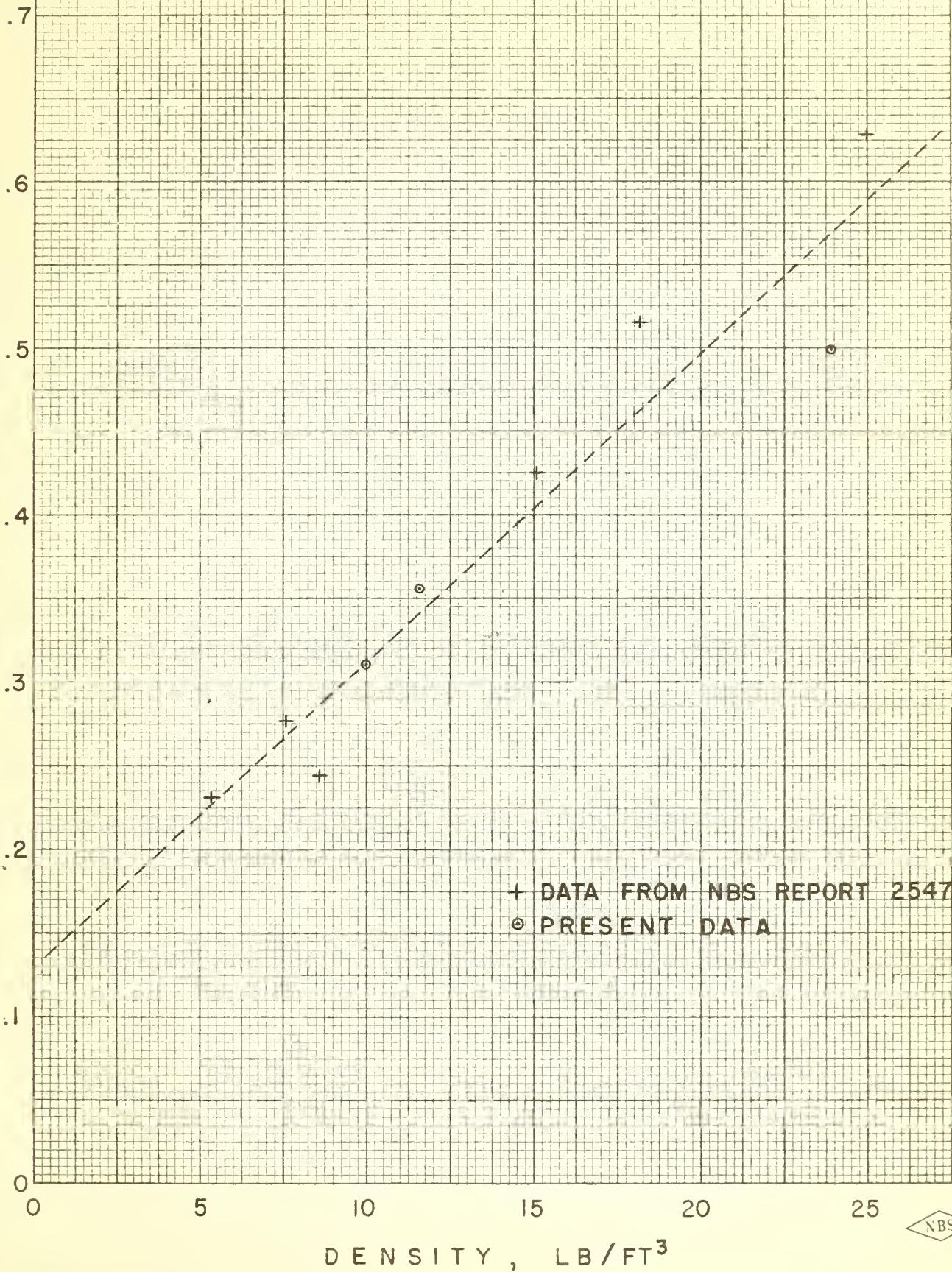


FIGURE 1

NBS

K_{30} , BTU / HR - FT² (DEGF / IN)



NBS

FIGURE 2

